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METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING AN ANTI-SMOKING AROMATIC SUBSTANCE
[Geumyeon-hyangjae jejo-bangbeop]

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Specification

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is an oblique view of an anti-smoking pipe which has been filled with the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention.

Figure 2 is a cross section of an anti-smoking pipe which has been filled with the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention.

Explanation of symbols

- 10: pipe
- 20, 21: inhalation hole
- 30, 31: nonwoven fabric
- 40: anti-smoking aromatic substance
- 50: mouthpiece

Detailed explanation of the invention

Objective of invention

Art of the invention and prior art of the field

The present invention concerns a smoking-prevention substance and a smoking-prevention tool, which pertain to the cessation of smoking in order to reduce the ill effects arising therefrom.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the lung damage from smoking, which is caused not only by nicotine and tar but also by some 4000 chemical substances contained in tobacco itself as well as by the chemical additives added in the tobacco manufacturing process, is connected not only to various forms of cancer (including lung cancer, mouth cancer, pharyngeal cancer, pancreatic cancer, laryngeal cancer,

bladder cancer, and kidney cancer), respiratory disease (including asthma and emphysema), and heart disease (including atherosclerosis, rheumatic heart disease, and high blood pressure) but also to pediatric diseases such as Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

Tobacco smoke is a powerful carcinogenic factor in the initial and final stages of cancer formation; the incidence of cancer in all parts of the body increases with the degree of exposure to tobacco smoke, and cancer is roughly 1.5-3 times more prevalent in smokers than among non-smokers.

As the even more alarming fact has become known that this damage is not limited only to smokers but is also found among second-hand smokers who do not smoke, the interest in quitting smoking among the general public has increased and many substances and devices for smoking prevention are being developed and introduced on the market.

Reviewing the major tools and methods which have been introduced thus far, such as ingesting smoking-prevention drugs, attaching patches which contain nicotine, smoking-prevention shots, chewing nicotine gum, and inhaling smoking-prevention substances, although great effects are claimed for each, it is difficult to find any substance or tool which has shown definite effects in the actual prevention of smoking.

Technical objective of the invention

Many smokers decide to quit smoking because of the above-described ill effects of smoking, but when putting this into practice, most fail due to various factors that arise in the course of the smoking cessation process; the greatest cause of failure to quit smoking is the inability to overcome the symptoms of withdrawal.

Therefore, the technical objectives which this invention sets forth are first, to entirely eliminate the possibility of damage due to smoke from smoking by eliminating smoking itself, whether of tobacco or

of a replacement substance, rather than simply providing persons who seek to quit smoking with another substance for smoking in place of tobacco, and

in the event that a smoker resumes smoking after attempting to quit, to induce an aversion for smoking itself by making the smell of tobacco smoke seem noxious, and to suppress the motivation to smoke which arises due to the psychological symptoms of withdrawal such as discomfort, tension, and depression; and also to have an effect of eliminating halitosis, shaking, and phlegm, through the pharmacological action of the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention.

Constitution and operation of the invention

This invention concerns a method for manufacturing an anti-smoking aromatic substance wherein 0.5-1.2% glycerol is added to an Oriental medical mixture containing liquid orange scent and powdered peppermint, beefsteak plant, wormwood, cinnamon, betony, bastard cardamom seeds, and dry ginger, which after thorough mixing is dried to a final moisture content of 10-15% at a relative humidity of 65% at $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Tobacco is an annual herb of the genus *Nicotiana* in the family Solanaceae; it is known to have originated from the Andes region near the borders of the 3 countries of Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia; 2 species, *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotiana rustica* are used for smoking, and are cultivated as a stimulant crop in order to harvest and dry the leaves.

Tobacco leaves are aromatic, stimulating and paralytic, and generally contain roughly 1-8% nicotine and harmful constituents such as tar.

As a rule, in a single inhalation of tobacco smoke, roughly 50 cc of smoke enter the lungs; of this, the full amount of carbon dioxide, 90% of the nicotine, and roughly 70% of the tar is absorbed into the body.

In addition, tobacco smoke contains roughly 4000 additional chemical components; of these, about 40 are known to be carcinogenic, notably octachlorinated dioxin.

The composition and method of manufacture of the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention helps smokers to quit smoking so as to prevent the above-described ill effects caused by smoking.

0.5-1.2% glycerol is added to an Oriental medical mixture containing a mixture of 2-1 wt% liquid orange scent blended with a blend of the powdered Oriental medicine components beefsteak plant (32-35 wt%), wormwood (28-32 wt%), cinnamon (10-13 wt%), betony (5-3 wt%), bastard cardamom seeds (10-6 wt%), dry ginger (7-5 wt%), and peppermint (6-5 wt%), and after thorough mixing, this mixture is dried to a final moisture content of 10-15% at a relative humidity of 65% at 20°C \pm 2°C.

Here, glycerol is used as a moisturizing agent so that the aforementioned Oriental medicine components can retain a certain degree of moisture.

Hereinbelow, the effects of the individual components of the aromatic substance to prevent smoking of this invention are described.

Beefsteak plant is an annual herb of the family Lamiaceae; it grows wild in many parts of Korea and is also cultivated in fields; its scientific name is *Perilla frutescens*.

Beefsteak plant has a warm character, a spicy flavor and a pleasant odor; it contains vitamin A, vitamin C and various minerals including calcium, phosphorus, and iron; it whets the appetite and improves circulation, has diuretic and diaphoretic effects and also inhibits inflammation, trembling, and phlegm.

The affected organs of the body are the lungs and stomach, principally the lungs; it is effective against coughing, phlegm, and sore throat, and is particularly effective against beriberi. In addition, it is known to be effective against indigestion, lumbago and insomnia.

Wormwood is a plant of the family Compositae, and is common throughout Korea. Wormwood has a warm character and a bitter, spicy flavor; therefore, it helps to warm cold parts of the body and improves blood circulation; it has pharmacological action as a hemostatic, analgesic, antifungal, and stomachic.

This substance affects the spleen, liver, and kidneys; it expels wind and removes moisture, warming the affected areas and preventing bleeding; it is used against stomachache or lumbago which arises when the interior is cold and is of key importance in cases of coldness due to inadequate warmth and in gynecological treatments for menstrual pain, pregnancy, and irregularity.

Cinnamon is the bark of the cassia tree from which the cork layer has been removed; it is warm in character and has a spicy and sweet flavor; it drives out cold and alleviates pain; its pharmacological actions include energizing the kidneys, widening blood vessels, improving circulation, and enhancing digestive and sexual function.

This substance affects the kidneys, spleen, heart, and liver; it warms the body and eliminates cold due to weakness of the body; it has an invigorating effect on impaired physiological functions and a stimulating effect on the gastric mucous membrane; it promotes circulation of the digestive fluid and improves digestive and absorptive function; it is effective in combating vomiting and stomach cramps. In addition, cinnamon has a remarkable effect on the joint pain arising from wind and moisture as well as the pains and abnormal chills arising due to cold within the body.

Betony is a plant of the family Lamiaceae, its character is slightly warm, and its flavor is spicy and volatile. This substance affects the lungs, spleen, and stomach; the effects of betony include a stomachic effect and an antifebrile and stabilizing effect that combats vomiting and thirst.

Bastard cardamom seeds are the seeds of the bastard cardamom plant, a member of the family Zingiberaceae; their character is warm and they are spicy and volatile; they warm the interior and eliminate moisture, purify the *qi* and stabilize the placenta, and also have a stomachic effect.

This substance affects the kidneys, spleen, and stomach; the *qi* is stabilized and circulated and the interior is harmonized, improving appetite and the sense of abdominal fullness; this is effective against vomiting in pregnancy and excessive fetal movement.

Dry ginger is made from the dried roots of the ginger plant; its character is hot and its flavor is spicy, because of which it warms the interior and drives out cold energy; therefore, it is effective against symptoms such as Raynaud's disease and weak pulse which arise from inadequate energy in the heart and kidneys, as well as against chills and vomiting which arise from cold and improper energy.

This substance affects the lungs, heart and spleen; it is used principally to warm the region below the diaphragm, and is also used against coughing and vomiting arising from cold lungs and has diaphoretic and stomachic effects and also increases blood pressure.

Peppermint is a plant of the family Lamiaceae, all parts of which except for the roots are used in medicine; its character is cold and its flavor is spicy and aromatic; because it is used to block bad energy, it is effective against symptoms of fever including headaches, eye reddening, halitosis, angina, sore throat, stomachache, and vomiting.

This substance affects the lungs and kidneys; it has pharmacological action as a diaphoretic, anti-inflammatory, stomachic and analgesic, and also acts to prevent infection.

The following practical example depicts the method of use for the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention.

As shown in Figure 1, holes (20, 21) of a certain size are formed in each end of a pipe (10), and one hole (20) is blocked with a piece of nonwoven fabric (30); 400-600 mg of the powdered anti-smoking aromatic substance (40) manufactured according to the above-described method is placed into the aforementioned pipe while a piece of nonwoven fabric (31) is placed into the other hole (21) of the pipe to seal it.

The person seeking to quit smoking uses the anti-smoking aromatic substance of this invention by fitting a pipe (10) filled with the above-described anti-smoking aromatic substance to a mouthpiece (50) and simply acting just as if smoking; the pharmacological action of the anti-smoking aromatic substance with which the pipe is filled can enable the smoker to quit smoking.

Effect of the invention

Among the various reasons for many smokers failing to actually quit smoking, one of the foremost causes is their inability to overcome the withdrawal symptoms that follow quitting, which leads them to return out of habit to tobacco; however,

if the anti-smoking pipe of this invention is used, due to the pharmacological action of the above-described anti-smoking aromatic substance, simply by inhaling the aroma through one's mouth a great dislike of and nausea from smoking is engendered, so that the smoker will naturally avoid tobacco; not only does this have certain effects in smoking prevention, but also

the calming effect on the psychological tension and depression which are symptomatic of withdrawal, and the coughing and phlegm which occur as a result of long-term smoking, are treated, and in addition, health is improved and oral cleanliness is enhanced.

In addition, this provides people seeking to quit smoking with a very effective method, because it can be used over the long term, each pipeful being used until the aroma is fully consumed, and because no inhalation of smoke takes place, not only is nicotine not inhaled but neither are the other substances such as tar, which can occur when any substance is burned.

Claims

1. A method for manufacturing an anti-smoking aromatic substance, wherein 0.5-1.2% glycerol is added to a mixture of 2-1 wt% liquid orange scent blended with a blend of the powdered Oriental medicine components beefsteak plant (32-35 wt%), wormwood (28-32 wt%), cinnamon (10-13 wt%), betony (5-3 wt%), bastard cardamom (10-6 wt%), dry ginger (7-5 wt%), and peppermint (6-5 wt%), and wherein after thorough mixing, this mixture is dried to a final moisture content of 10-15%.

2. An anti-smoking pipe, the interior whereof is filled with the anti-smoking aromatic substance of Claim 1.

Diagrams

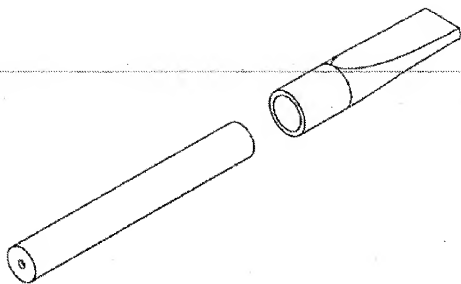


Figure 1

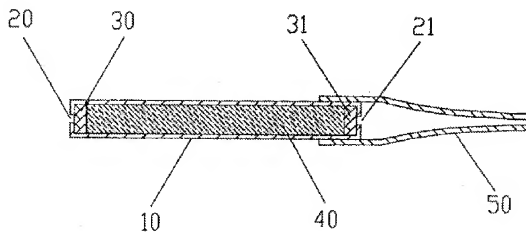


Figure 2